IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Paragraph beginning at line 3 of page 1 has been amended as follows:

The present invention generally relates to a calendar timepiece. ~~with calendar.~~ Particularly, the invention relates to a timepiece with a calendar which incorporates a movement having a ~~enabling to constitute~~ small-sized ~~formation~~ and thin-sized ~~formation of a movement~~ construction.

Paragraph beginning at line 8 of page 1 has been amended as follows:

(1) Conventional calendar mechanism disclosed in patent literature 1: JP-A-10-104365 (pages 3-5, Fig. 1)

Paragraph beginning at line 5 of page 2 has been amended as follows:

(2) Conventional calendar mechanism disclosed in patent literature 2: JP-UM-A-50-76863 (pages 2-5, Fig. 1)

Paragraph beginning at line 7 of page 2 has been amended as follows:

Further, according to ~~other~~ another conventional timepiece with calendar, a calendar feed member having a

calendar feed finger engaged with a cam provided at a date indicator driving wheel is urged in accordance with shift of an engagement point from a lower portion to a higher portion of the cam. Further, the calendar feed finger drives a calendar indicating member by an amount of one date by rotating the calendar feed member by discharging ~~urge~~ a biasing force when the engagement point is rapidly shifted from a highest portion to a lowest portion of the cam (for example, refer to Patent Literature 2).

Paragraph beginning at line 17 of page 2 has been amended as follows:

(3) Conventional calendar mechanism disclosed in nonpatent literature 1: "The Theory of Horology" by Charles-Andre Reymondin et al., The Swiss Federation of Technical Colleges, 1999, pgs. 194-198.

Paragraph beginning at line 19 of page 2 has been amended as follows:

Further, according to another ~~other~~ conventional calendar mechanism of a timepiece, a 24 hour wheel operates a date lever. A pin of the date lever is pressed to a tooth portion of a date indicator by a return spring. A date lever spring presses the date lever to a finger of the 24 hour

wheel. At midnight, the finger of the 24 hour wheel leaves a front end of the date lever and the date lever is swiftly returned to an original position by the return spring. At this occasion, the pin of the date lever ~~is comprised to rotate~~ rotates the date indicator (see, for example, nonpatent literature 1).

Paragraph beginning at line 4 of page 3 has been amended as follows:

(4) Other conventional calendar ~~mechanism:~~ mechanisms

Paragraph beginning at line 6 of page 3 has been amended as follows:

~~In~~ With reference to Fig. 24 and Fig. 25, according to ~~other~~ another conventional calendar mechanism, a date indicator 920 is rotatably integrated to a main plate 902 on a back side (dial side) of a movement. A date indicator driving finger 930 is integrally provided with a date indicator driving wheel 906. The date indicator driving finger 930 rotates the date indicator 920 by rotating the date indicator driving wheel 906. A date indicator setting transmission wheel 912 is brought in mesh with a date corrector setting wheel 914. The date corrector setting wheel 914 is pivotably

integrated to a circular arc long hole 902h of the main plate 902. A date corrector cam 916 is integrally provided with the date corrector setting wheel 914. Referring ~~In reference~~ to Fig. 25, when the date corrector setting wheel 914 is disposed at a first position pivoted in one direction in a state in which a winding stem 910 is disposed at 1 stage, the date corrector cam 916 is brought in mesh with an inner teeth portion 920a of the date indicator 920. When the date corrector setting wheel 914 is disposed at a second position pivoted to other direction, the date corrector cam 916 is not brought in mesh with the inner teeth portion 920a of the date indicator 920. In the state in which the winding stem 910 at 1 stage, the inner teeth portion 920a of the date indicator 920 can be rotated by the date corrector cam 916 by rotating the date corrector setting wheel 914 and the date corrector cam 916 via rotation of the date indicator setting transmission wheel 912.

Heading at line 20 of page 11 has been deleted as follows:

~~<patent literature 1>~~

Heading at line 21 of page 11 has been deleted as follows:

~~JP-A-10-104365 (pages 3 through 5, Fig. 1)~~

Heading at line 22 of page 11 has been deleted as follows:

~~<patent literature 2>~~

Heading at line 23 of page 11 has been deleted as follows:

~~JP-UM-A-50-76863 (pages 2 through 5, Fig. 1)~~

Heading at line 24 of page 11 has been deleted as follows:

~~<nonpatent literature 1>~~

Heading at line 25 of page 11 has been deleted as follows:

~~"The Theory of Horology" by Charles-Andre Reymondin et al., The Swiss Federation of Technical Colleges, 1999, pages 194- through 198~~

Paragraph beginning at line 3 of page 12 has been amended as follows:

However, the following problems are associated with ~~posed in~~ the conventional calendar mechanisms of the timepieces with calendar.

Paragraph beginning at line 7 of page 13 has been amended as follows:

Further, it is ~~other~~ another object of the invention to provide a timepiece with calendar including a date

correcting mechanism capable of firmly carrying out date correction without presence of a long dead point.

Paragraph beginning at line 11 of page 12 has been amended as follows:

According to the invention, in a timepiece with calendar including a main plate constituting a base plate of a movement, a center wheel & pinion rotated with a rotating center thereof disposed at the main plate for displaying time information, a switching apparatus for correcting the time information, a dial for indicating the time information and a date indicator for indicating a date, an inner teeth portion of the date indicator includes 31 pieces of triangular teeth. The timepiece with calendar according to the invention includes a date indicator driving wheel arranged on the side of the dial of the main plate and ~~having~~ has a rotating center thereof at the main plate for rotating the date ~~indicator, and a~~ indicator. A date indicator driving finger is provided integrally with the date indicator driving wheel, ~~and~~ the date indicator driving finger ~~includes~~ has a central portion provided integrally with the date indicator driving wheel, a spring portion in a shape of a circular arc extended from the central portion and a date indicator feeding portion provided at a front end of the spring portion for rotating the date

indicator. The timepiece with calendar according to the invention is comprised to further include a date jumper arranged on the side of the dial of the main plate and ~~having~~ has a train wheel setting portion for setting the date indicator, wherein the date jumper includes a base portion, a date indicator setting portion and a date jumper spring portion and the date indicator setting portion of the date jumper is engaged with the inner teeth portion of the date indicator to set rotation of the date indicator. The date indicator setting portion of the date jumper includes a first setting portion, a second setting portion and a third setting portion, and the second setting portion is provided between the first setting portion and the third setting portion. Further, the timepiece with calendar according to the invention is comprised such that in a state in which the date jumper sets the date indicator, the first setting portion is brought into contact with a circular arc of a tooth tip of a first tooth of the date indicator and the third setting portion is brought into contact with a circular arc of a tooth tip of a second tooth of the date indicator contiguous to the first tooth.

Paragraph beginning at line 11 of page 15 has been amended as follows:

Further, according to the timepiece with calendar of the invention, ~~it is preferable to constitute such that~~ when a straight line connecting the rotating center of the center wheel & pinion and a center of the circular arc of the tooth tip of the first tooth is defined as a first tooth tip reference line, a straight line connecting the rotating center of the center wheel & pinion and a center of the circular arc of the tooth tip of the second tooth is defined as a second tooth tip reference line, an angle made by the first tooth tip reference line and the second tooth tip reference line is designated by a notation T1, an angle made by a straight line connecting an intersection of the first setting portion and the second setting portion and the rotating center of the center wheel & pinion and the first tooth tip reference line is designated by a notation T2, and an angle made by a straight line connecting an intersection of the second setting portion and the third setting portion and the rotating center of the center wheel & pinion and the first tooth tip reference line is designated by a notation T3, where (T1-T3) is comprised to be smaller than (T3-T2) and (T3-T2) is comprised to be smaller than T2. By this construction ~~the constitution~~, the date indicator can firmly be fed in a short period of time

and, after feeding the date indicator, the date indicator can firmly be set by the date jumper.

Heading at line 9 of page 16 has been amended as follows:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION ~~OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS~~ OF THE DRAWINGS

Paragraph beginning at line 1 of page 22 has been amended as follows:

Embodiments of a timepiece with calendar according to the invention will be explained ~~in~~ with reference to the drawings as follows.

Paragraph beginning at line 5 of page 22 has been amended as follows:

First, an explanation will be given of structures of a top train wheel, an escaping mechanism and a speed control mechanism arranged on a top side of a "movement" (side of main plate opposed to a dial) in an embodiment of a timepiece with calendar according to the invention. "Movement" signifies a machine body of a timepiece including a mechanism ~~of~~ for driving the timepiece.

Paragraph beginning at line 12 of page 22 has been amended as follows:

~~In~~ With reference to Fig. 1 through Fig. 3, and Fig. 7 through Fig. 9, in the timepiece with calendar of the invention, a movement 100 includes a main plate 102 constituting a base plate of the movement 100. A winding stem 310 is rotatably integrated to a winding stem guide hole of the main plate 102. A dial 104 (shown in Fig. 1, Fig. 2, Fig. 8, Fig. 9 by imaginary lines) is attached to the movement 100.

Paragraph beginning at line 22 of page 52 has been amended as follows:

In reference to Fig. 13, Fig. 14 and Fig. 18, a date jumper 740 is provided at the second region 302 and the third region 303 on the side of the dial 104 of the main plate 102. The date jumper 740 includes a base portion 741, a date indicator setting portion 742, and a date jumper spring portion 744. A hole provided at the base portion 741 is integrated to a date jumper pin provided at the main plate 102. A center of the hole provided at the base portion 741 constitutes a rotating center 740c of the date jumper 740. The date indicator or wheel setting portion 742 of the date jumper 740 is engaged with the inner teeth portion 720a of the date wheel 720 to set or control rotation of the date wheel 720.

Paragraph beginning at line 19 of page 59 has been amended as follows:

In Fig. 18, it is preferable that (T1-T3) is comprised to be smaller than (T3-T2). It is preferable that (T3-T2) is comprised to be smaller than T2. By this construction ~~the constitution~~, the indicator can firmly be fed in a short period of time and, after feeding the date indicator, the date indicator can firmly be set by the date jumper 740.